Square-law compression amplifiers
BA6138 / BA6138F

The BA6138 and BA6138F are square-law compression amplifiers designed for use as level meters in component stereos and tape decks. Two square root amplifiers with good linearity are included on the IC, as well as a muting pin for easy handling of power on/off.

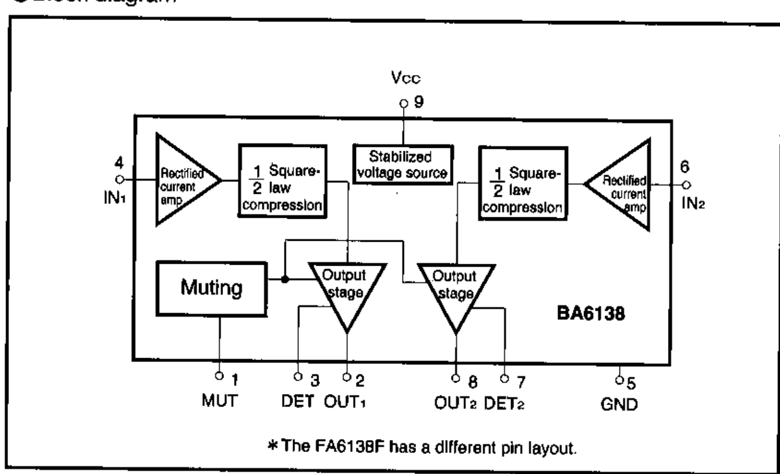
●Applications

Level meters for tape decks, component stereos, and high-end radio cassette players

●Features

1) Consists of two square-law compression amplifiers with good linearity.
2) Good balance between channels with minimal crosstalk.
3) Includes a muting pin for easy handling of power on/off.
4) Good stability with respect to supply voltage fluctuations.
5) Operates on a single power supply.

●Block diagram



*The FA6138F has a different pin layout.

●Absolute maximum ratings (Ta = 25℃)

Parameter		Symbol	Limits	Unit
Supply voltage		Vcc	18	V
Power dissipation	BA6138	Pd	400 *1	mW
	BA6138F		300 *2	
Operating temperature		Topr	−20~75	℃
Storage temperature		Tstg	−50~125	℃

*1 Above Ta = 25℃, decreases by 4 mW per degree.
*2 Above Ta = 25℃, decreases by 3 mW per degree.

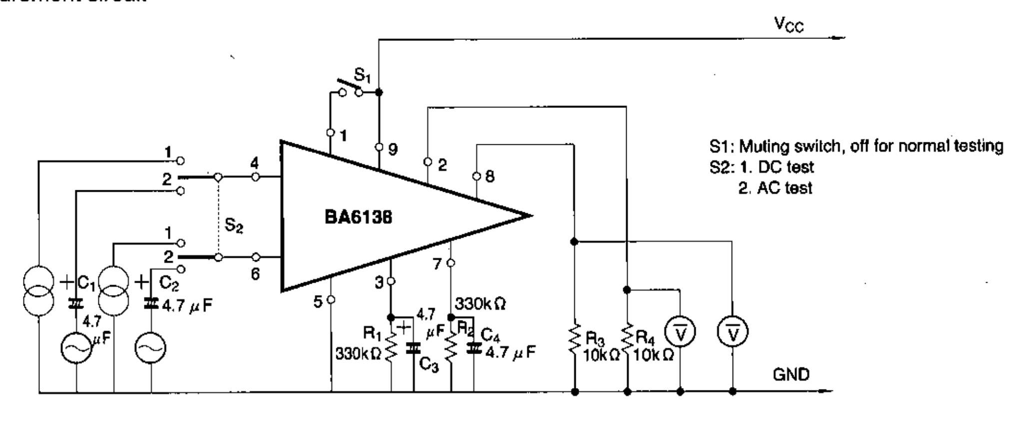
● Recommended operating conditions (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{CC}	8.5	—	16	V

● Electrical characteristics (unless otherwise noted, Ta = 25°C and V_{CC} = 12V)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement Circuit
Quiescent current	I_Q	—	5	10	mA	I_{IN}=0 μA	Fig.1
Quiescent output voltage	V_{OQ}	—	30	100	mV	I_{IN}=0 μA	Fig.1
Input resistance	R_{IN}	1.5	2.1	3.2	kΩ	f=1kHz	Fig.1
Maximum input current	$I_{IN\,Max.}$	—	—	2	mA	—	Fig.1
Maximum output voltage	$V_{O\,Max.}$	4.0	4.6	—	V	—	Fig.1
Output voltage	V_O	1.0	1.25	1.5	V	I_{IN}=100 μA	Fig.1
Crosstalk	CT	—	60	—	dB	f=1kHz	Fig.1
Output voltage difference between channels	ΔV_O	—	0	±120	mV	I_{IN}=100 μA	Fig.1
Output voltage linearity	$\Delta V/\Delta I$	720	800	880	mV	I_{IN}=10~100 μA	Fig.1

● Measurement circuit



C_3, R_2, C_4

These time constants determine the recovery time. With R_1 = R_2 = 330kΩ and C_3 = C_4 = 4.7 μF as in the application example, the recovery time is approximately 1 second. C_3 and C_4 can also be used as smoothing capacitors.

The attack time is related to the charging ability of the IC and the values of C_3 and C_4. In the application example, it is approximately 1 ms.

Muting pin (Pin 1)

When Pin 1 is high, muting takes place.

The threshold voltage is approximately 1.5V ($2V_F$).

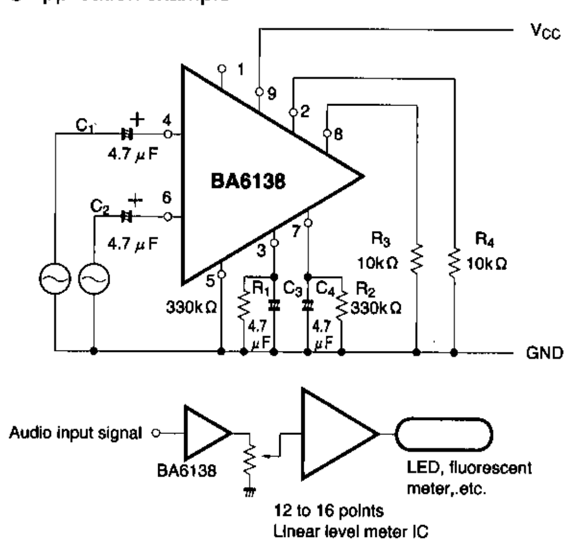
If this pin is not used, open-circuit or ground it. A negative voltage of up to −10V can also be applied to this pin.

R_3, R_4

These form the load resistance of the BA6138. By making this resistance extremely low, the recovery time will shorten, however, dispersion will increase.

In the application example, the resistance can go to about 3.3kΩ. If the recovery time has been fixed, R_1 = R_2 can be decreased and C_3 = C_4 can be increased to lower the load resistance.

● Application example



Audio input signal → BA6138 → 12 to 16 points Linear level meter IC → LED, fluorescent meter, etc.

Fig. 2

VCC=12V

OUTPUT VOLTAGE : V_{OUT} (V)

INPUT VOLTAGE : V_{IN} (mV_{rms})

f=1kHz

f=20kHz

Fig. 3 Output voltage vs. input voltage

● Explanation of application circuit example

The application circuit shown in Fig. 2 is for the BA6138. The audio signal is compressed to its square root and generated to R_3 and R_4 as a DC output.

By introducing the output voltage of R_3 and R_4 into the input of a linear level meter IC (12 to 16 points, LED or fluorescent drive level meter IC), a high precision level meter can be created.

The relation between the input voltage and output voltage of the application example of Fig. 2 is shown in Fig. 3.

· Input resistance

In the application circuit, the output voltage becomes saturated if the input signal rises above $3V_{rms}$. By adding a resistor R_{IN} in series with the input pin, the input-output voltage relation can be shifted.

To maintain good linearity, the value of the resistor should be no more than 3kΩ.

● For needle meters

The BA6138 / BA6138F can also be used for needle meters. The load resistance in this case is lower, thus the recovery time should be set with $R_1 = R_2$ small and $C_3 = C_4$ large.

RIN

RL

RL: Input resistance

Fig. 4

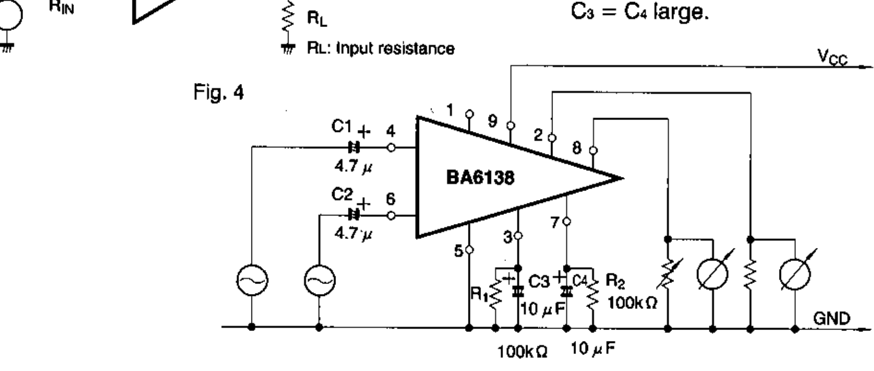
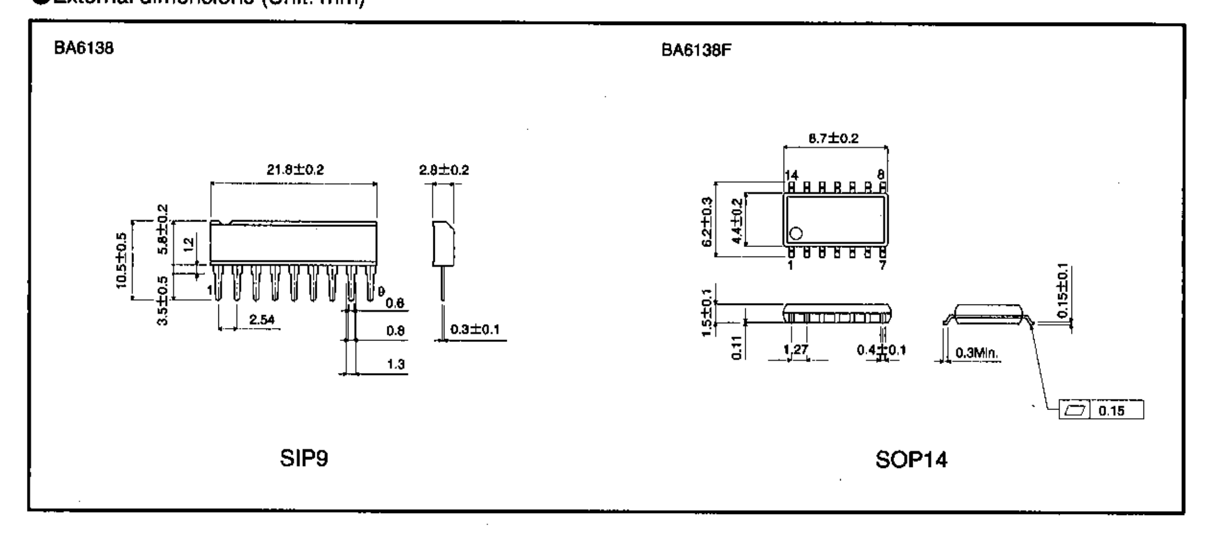


Fig. 5

● External dimensions (Unit: mm)



SIP9

SOP14